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of the Cabbage Palmetto. The golden polypod, as afterwards seen, was most abundant and vigorous on the trunk, 20 to 30 feet from the ground, just beneath and in the shade of the spreading Palmetto leaves. We arrived the same day at Mellenville, located on the south bank of Lake Monroe, a quaint old town with little for attraction to the stranger. The vegetation, however, had changed, and I was soon located and prospecting for new plants. Many of my former acquaintances appeared, and in better collecting condition, but their enumeration will be omitted. The contour and topography of the country, the nature of the soil, and the character of the timber, are essentially the same as at Palatka, except the dense Palmetto hummocks replace the maple farther north. Here also the dense woody timber skirts the lake, and back of this extends the piny lowlands to the piny uplands. On this elevated or salamander land, where these vigilant miners display wonderful activity in the construction of a great number of diminutive mounds, I added to my list *Helianthemum Carolinianum*, Mx., *Stipulicida setacea*, Mx., *Polygala grandiflora*, Walt., *Indigofera tinctoria*, L., *Rhynchosia tomentosa*, var., *monophylla*, T. & G., and *Desmodium triflorum*. The last, as Dr. Chapman tells me, is an introduction from the Indies. In the lowlands grew *Clematis Baldwinii*, T. & G., *Oldenlandia glomerata*, Mx., *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, Ell., *Leptopoda puberula*, McBride, *Chaptalia tomentosa*, Vent., *Lygodesmia aphylla*, DC., *Centunculus minimus*, L., *Pinguicula elatior*, Mx., *Gratiola quadridentata*, Mx., *Buchnera elongata*, Swartz, *Sabbatia Elliottii*, Steud., *Tradescantia rosea*, Vent., *Xyris brevifolia*, Mx., *Eriocaulon gnaphaloides*, Mx., and *Puirena scirpoidea*, Vahl. In the drier and more barren of these lands appeared *Polygala nana*, DC., the dwarf of the genus. In the streets of the village were patches in bloom of *Vinca rosea*, L., and *Eragrostis ciliaris*, Link. Along the lake or river, for the former is simply an expansion of the latter, was found *Sagittaria lancifolia*, L., and on the muddy flats, *Sesuvium pentandrum*, Ell., *Micranthemum Nuttallii* Gr., *Lippia nodiflora*, Mx., and *Azolla Caroliniana*, Willd., the last, like the *Pistia*, assuming an amphibious nature, growing equally well on the land and in the water. In the adjacent hummocks the vegetation was interesting and rich in species, yielding in abundance and in good condition S. Watson's variety of *Lobelia Cliffortiana*, Willd., with *Vicia micrantha*, Nutt., *Ilysanthes grandiflora*, Benth., *Micromeria Brownei*, Benth., *Eryngium Baldwinii*, Spreng., *Samolus Valerandi*, L., var. *Americanus*, Gr., and *Iris hexagona*, Walt., with others of equal interest, like *Berchemia volubilis*, DC., coming in flower, *Epidendrum venosum*, Lindl., in fruit, *Vicia acutifolia*, Ell., *Leptocaulis divaricatus*, DC., *Tillandsia bracteata*, Chapm., with its bright and glossy scarlet bracts, the prolific *T. juncea*, LeConte, and *T. utriculata*, LeConte, *Myrica inodora*, Bartr., *Aspidium patens*, Swz., and *Blechnum serrulatum*, Mx., the last abundant and in fine condition, as well as the *Vittaria* and the golden polypod, previously detected. Near the village of Enterprise, on the north bank of the lake, I met *Zanthoxylum Carolinianum*, Lam., *Modiola multifida*, Moench., *Parietaria debilis*, Forst., *Iresine diffusa*, H. & B., and, on the banks of a stream flowing from a large sulphur spring, *Hydrochloa Carolinensis*, Beauv., in dense mats.—A. P. GARBER.
[To be continued.]

CATALOGUE OF THE FLORA OF THE WABASH VALLEY BELOW THE MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.—This botanical paper, by J. Schneek, M. D., appears in the report of the Geological Survey of Indiana for 1875. The plants contained in the catalogue are principally from two counties in Indiana, Gibson and Posey, and one county in Illinois, Wabash, although three other counties of the latter State are represented. The region embraced is one of the most interesting and well defined botanical fields in the state and the many rare plants contained in this list are only what botanists acquainted with the topography of the country have expected. Perhaps the most striking physical features of the Lower Wabash are the cypress swamps and bayous with their wealth of aquatic plants and the barrens of the higher ground. These natural openings covered with but scant if any forest growth yield our most prized plants, and a very rapid

glance over this catalogue will show the many good things such localities have given to our author. It is to be regretted that Dr. Schneck's time is so fully occupied that he cannot keep on hand a stock of duplicates for exchange. A striking feature of the flora of this region is the abundance of southern types. Up this low valley, running nearly north and south, many plants have found their way which one would scarcely expect to meet except in a more decidedly southern flora. These low rich bottoms have yielded such monsters in growth, especially among the climbers, that one is reminded of a South American jungle. Just hear Dr. Schneck's testimony on this subject. "Here I have found a grape vine (*Vitis Labrusca*), thirty-two inches in circumference, and near one hundred and fifty feet long, hanging from the massive branches of a lofty tree, appearing as if a monstrous cable suspended from the overhanging sky; Trumpet Vine (*Tecoma radicans*), thirty-eight and one-half inches in circumference, and climbing to the topmost branches of a tall tree, decorating it from root to top with a profusion of its foliage and orange-red trumpet shaped flowers; Cross Vine (*Bignonia capreolata*), ascending in a straight line the massive shaft of an oak, elm, or black walnut, to the height of seventy-five feet, its green, scarlet tinged foliage of winter persisting until late spring; Single-seed Cucumber (*Sicyos angulatus*), matting all bushes and vegetation, within ten feet of its root, into a thicket, or climbing up a neighboring tree to the distance of sixty-three feet; and in one instance, six climbing plants (*Smilax rotundifolia*, *Menispermum Canadense*, *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, *Bignonia capreolata*, *Vitis cordifolia*, *Aristolochia tomentosa*), supporting themselves on the body and branches of one small American Elm." The author also gives us the names of several species which he thinks are disappearing with advancing civilization and will eventually have to be stricken from the flora of the Lower Wabash. The principal ones are *Cypripedium candidum* and *parviflorum*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Lilium Philadelphicum* and *superbum*, *Scilla Fraseri*, *Opuntia Rafinesquii*, and *Mertensia Virginica*. The author also states that as prairies were converted into fields the annual fires were soon stopped and as a consequence, in a few years a thick growth of young trees has sprung up, a view which, although it may be correct for a few localities, Prof. J. D. Whitney in recent numbers of the American Naturalist teaches us must be scouted as accounting for the general distribution of the prairie regions. Of course it would be tedious and useless to try to enumerate all the interesting plants listed in this catalogue and we can only refer those interested on the subject to the State publication in which this report occurs.—J. M. C.

SOME IOWA PLANTS.—At the suggestion of friends, in the interest of science, I send you the following names to be added to the Catalogue of Iowa plants. To simplify, we class them by the years in which they were discovered.

1876. To begin, let us note, in the interest of comparative botanical science and the geographical distribution of plants, that those marked with a star (*) do not occur in Prof. Aughey's Catalogue of Nebraska plants, in the rarity and number of which we may feel a certain state pride. I have specimens of all named, and many to spare in most cases.

*Trifolium reflexum**, L., June 26th, old channel of Cedar River, at the bridge five miles above Cedar Rapids, perhaps floated down from Minnesota.

*Oenothera pumila**, L., 26th June, railroad grade, and dry, steep banks, near the above locality.

Penstemon albidus, Nutt, 26th June, near water at the base of the high railroad grade, one mile above Cedar Rapids. Truly fine and rare.

Frœlichia Floridana, Moquin, 13th September, street near the river, Cedar Rapids.* Quite rare.

To which I may add an introduced plant found by Prof. McAfee on the College grounds, *Lotus corniculatus**, L. How introduced we can only imagine.